



AFFECTED > AREAS

Patients

224 (23 bilateral joins)

247 total

131° 93°

50 calcifications 70 tendinitis

5 rizoarthrosis11 jerking finger

26 > epicondilytis & epitrocleytis

16 > tendinitis

16 pubalgia 8 SII

28 Achill'es tendinitis 17 plantar fascitis



Targets:

Increasing of the transcription of anti-inflammatory substances

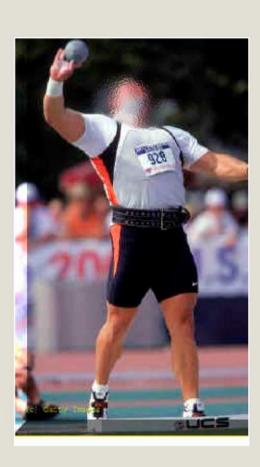
Lipocortina, Citochine

- Lipocortina 1
- IL-1 Receptor Antagonist
- Decreasing of the transcription of flogosis substances
 Citochine, Adherence particle, Leucotrieni



47% Traumatology into the Sport







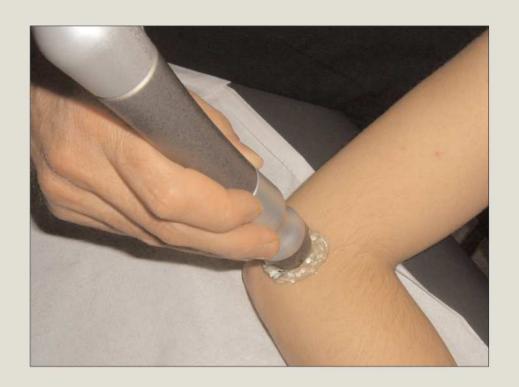


Shoulder





Elbow





Knee





Hand





Tendinitis

Recognized by the modality of Bonar which replaced the previous one made by Clancy:

- ▶ Tendinosis
- ▶ Tendinitis/partial break
- Paratenonitis (or tenosinovitis)
- Paratenonitis with tendinosis



70 Shoulder

- 72% very good (restitutio ad integrum)
- ▶ 15% good (improvement of pain and movement)
- 9% not so good (small improvement of pain and movement)
- ▶ 4% none (any improvement)



28 Achille's Tendon

- 70% very good (restitutio ad integrum)
- ▶ 17% good (improvement of pain and movement)
- ▶ 6,5% not so good (small improvement of pain and movement)
- 6,5% none (any improvement)



17 Plantar Fascitis

- > 70% very good
 (restitutio ad integrum)
- ▶ 17% good (improvement of pain and movement)
- ▶ 6,5% not so good (small improvement of pain and movement)
- 6,5% none (any improvement)



26 Epicondilytis ed Epitrocleytis

- 61% very good (restitutio ad integrum)
- 24% good (improvement of pain and movement)
- ▶ 11% not so good (small improvement of pain and movement)
- **4% none** (any improvement)



16 Pubalgia 8 Ischiatic Intersection Syndrome

- 74% very good (restitutio ad integrum)
- ▶ 20% good (improvement of pain and movement)
- 4% not so good (small improvement of pain and movement)
- 2% none (any improvement)



16 Tendinosis of the Kneecap

- 56% very good (restitutio ad integrum)
- ▶ 28% good (improvement of pain and movement)
- 9% not so good (small improvement of pain and movement)
- 7% none (any improvement)



Why E-SWT?

Provoking and supporting

- Pain
- **▶** Edema
- Metabolism





TIME
COST
BENEFIT



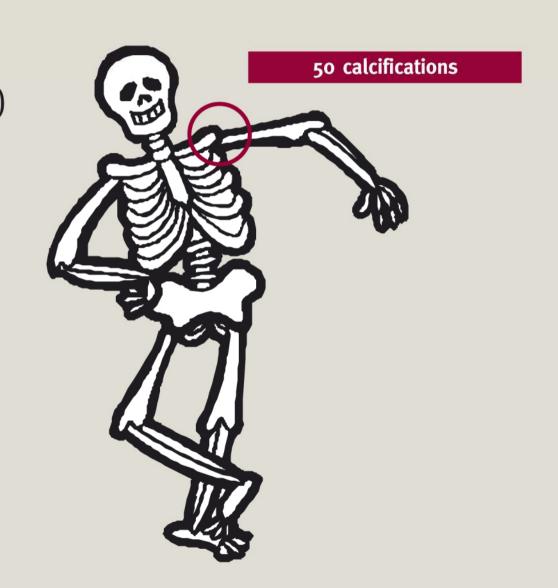
Medical Devices

- ▶ Which is the aim of E-SWT?
 - Supporting recovery
 - Stopping, reducing pain
 - Preparing to further treatments
- Scientific evidences
- Indications & Contraindications
- Knowledge and experience
- **▶** Costs, Benefits, Suitability



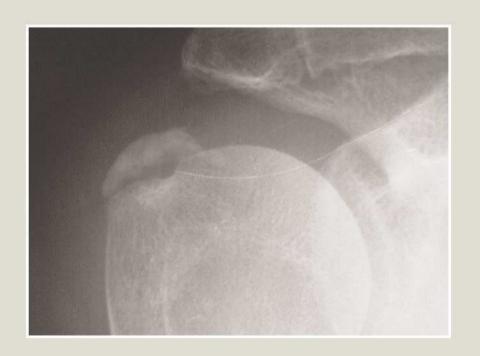
PATIENTS

224 (23 bilateral)247 applications131° 93°

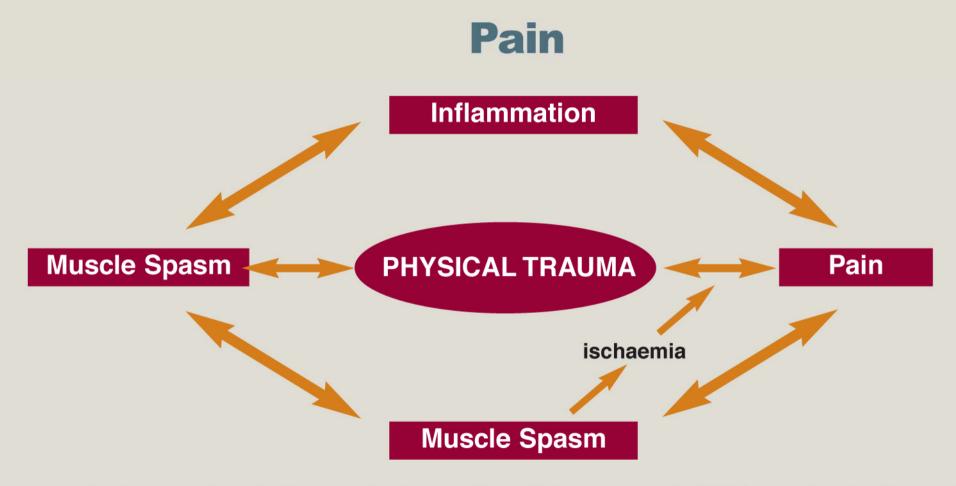




...concerning Duplay...







Weisberg, J. (1994). Pain. In B. Hecox, T. A. Mehreteab, & J. Weisberg, (Eds.), Physical agents (pp. 37-48). Norwalk, CN: Appleton & Lange.



Response to the Trauma

- ▶ 3 Steps:
 - Acute inflammation
 - proliferation
 - Maturity
- The a/m steps will be mixed during the response to the trauma



Response to Acute Inflammation

- Reaction of the organism to the damaged or death of cells
- ▶ aim: checking and containing effects of noxa and re-making of homeostatic equilibrium
- response is made at the following two levels:
 - Flow changes of local micro-circle
 - Changes into the cellular functioning

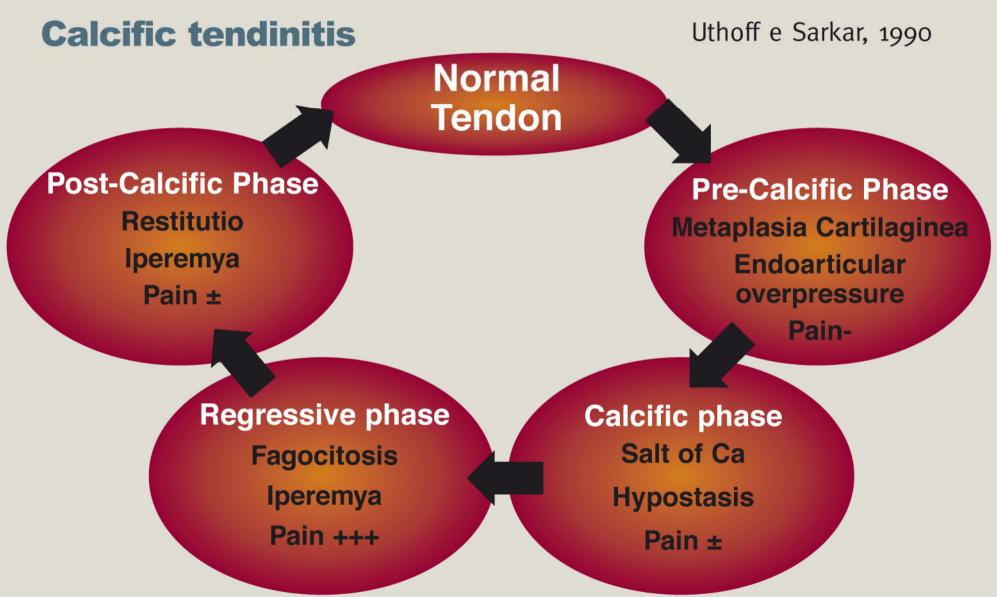
Inflammation is a useful process!!



Response to Inflammation

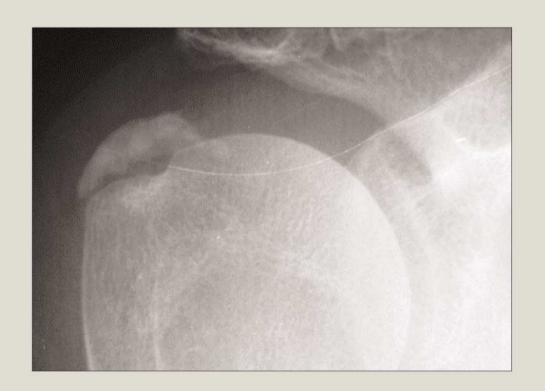
- ▶ Inflammation process could be:
 - Acute inflammation
 - Starting reaction to a trauma
- ▶ Sub-acute inflammation
 - from 2 weeks to 1 month post trauma
- Chronic inflammation
 - Persisting condition longer than 1 month





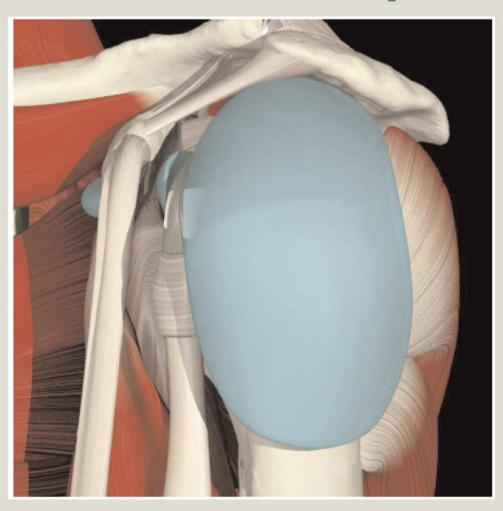


...does calcification make pain...?





Lower Acromion Space

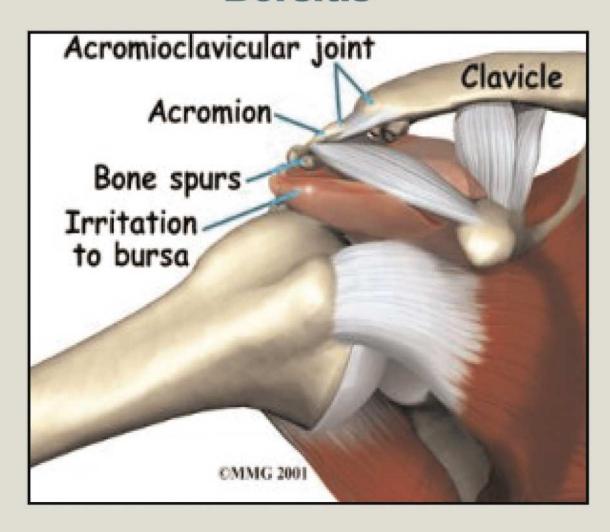




... it's into the decreasing of the space of shifting where we can find the "primum movens" of impingement and the initial suffering of the cuff...

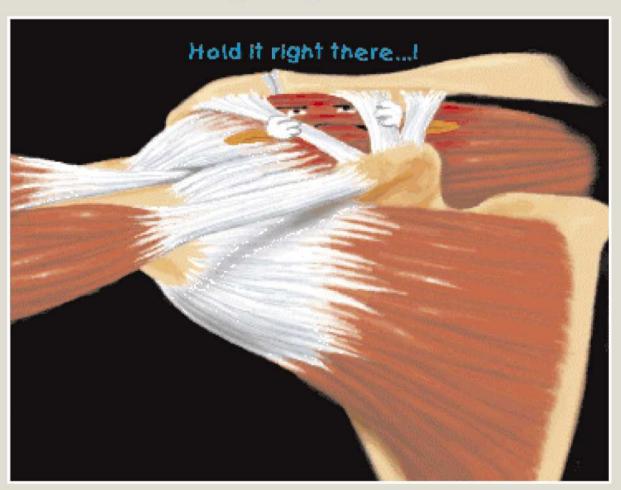


Borsitis



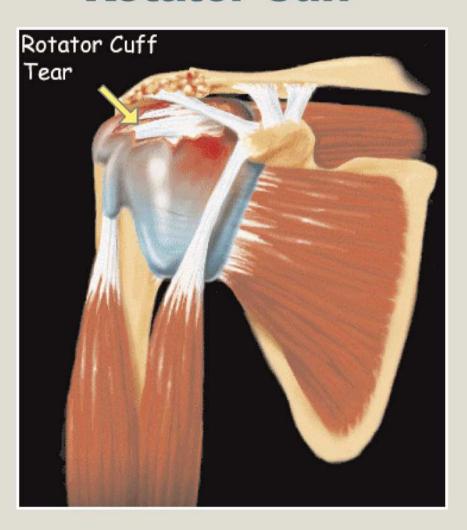


Impingement

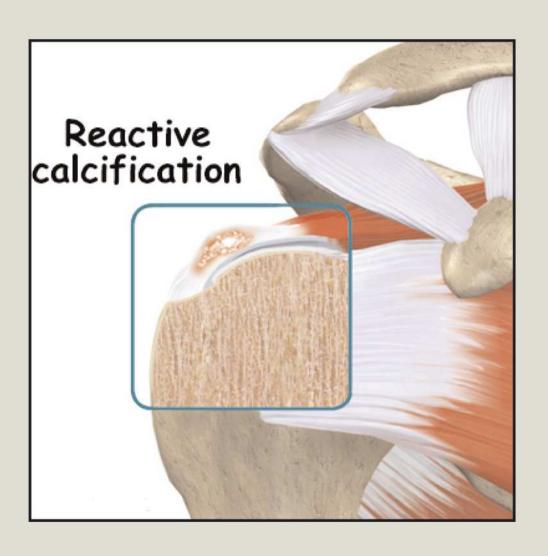




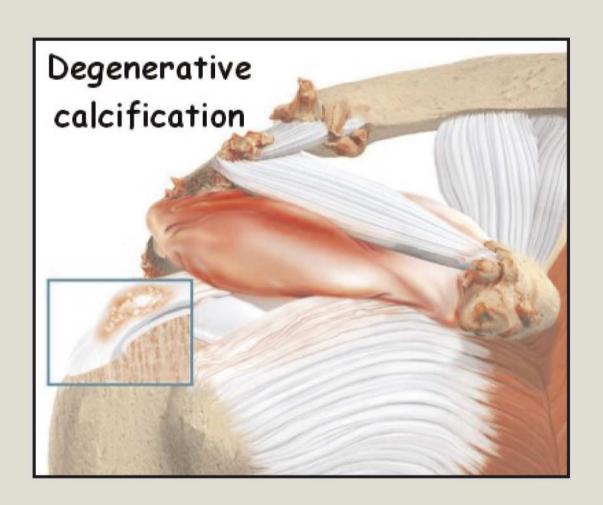
Rotator Cuff







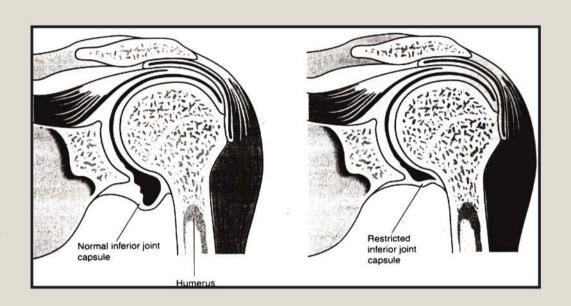






Fibrosis and Capsular Adherence

- Generally due to a combination of:
 - solving of acute inflammation process
 - chronic evolution of an inflammation process of low degree
 - joint immobilization





Also on those pathologies actions shock waves are as follows:

- Mechanical effect: demolition of molecular organisation of calcifications
- ▶ Biological effect: stimulation and macro-phagic activation



50 Calcifications of shoulder





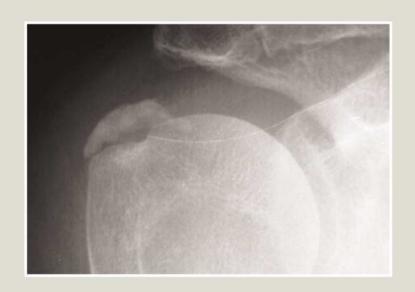


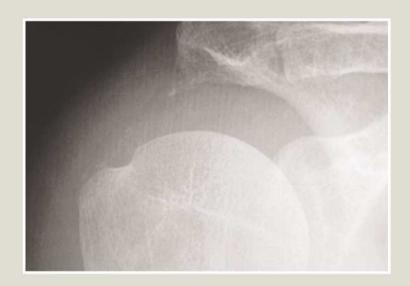
50 Calcifications of shoulder

- 83% very good (restitutio ad integrum)
- 9% good (improvement of pain and movement)
- ▶ **5% not so good** (small improvement of pain and movement)
- 3% none(any improvement of pain and movement)



Bursitis Lower Acromion







Calcific Tendinosis Upper Spinous







Bursitis Lower Deltoid







...STILL CONCERNING CALCIFICATION...



...calcification could disappear even if clinical recovery is not so good and also a good recovery could happens even if the calcification or a part of it is still present...









It is advisable to evaluate the activity of physical therapy (when it is possible) in order to support joint's recovery and tendon functionality.







Rehabilitation

Fast immobilization without pain

- >> Stabilization of scapular region
- Activity under kinetic closed chain
- Activity of whole kinetic chain



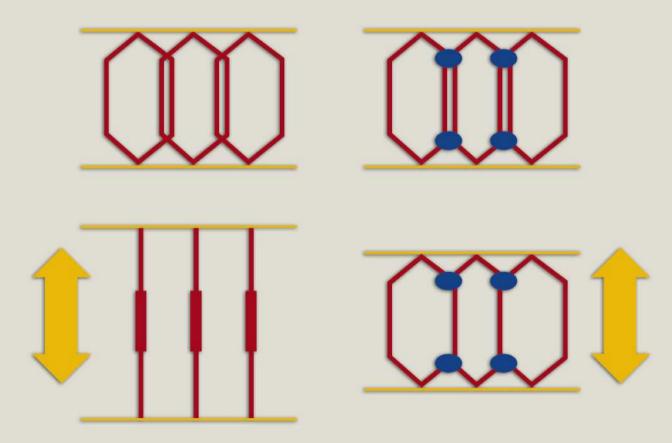
"Cross-links" over collagenous fibers



Changed by Akeson et al, Biorheology 1980



"Cross Link" effects



Changed byificata da Akeson et al, Biorheology 1980



Effect of the immobilization over the capsular region

A) acute phase

- techniques for reducing pain
- Application of a low force for making easier the alignment of collagen over the stress line



Effect of the immobilization over the capsular region

B) sub-acute phase

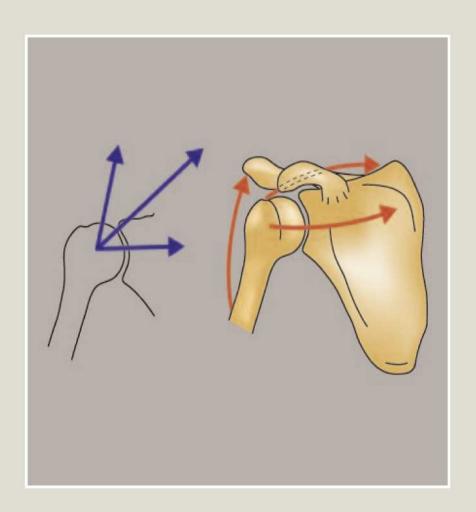
- techniques useful to support stimulation of collagen over the stress lines
- application of a"gradual stress"

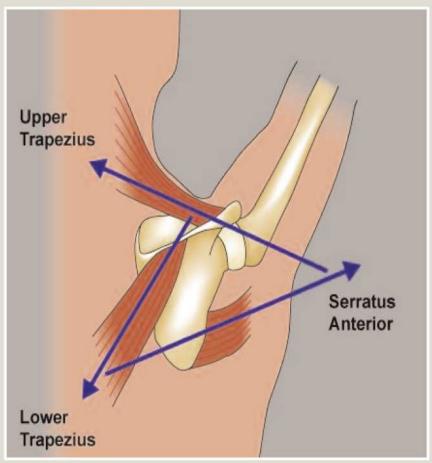


Effect of the immobilization over the capsular region

- C) into the transaction/consolidation
 - immobilization techniques provoke few effects over the tissue
 - recovery starts far from the capsular region
 - support recovery









Very good benefits have been got into the Sport Medicine:

- ▶ Improvement of the compliance
- Reducing of time recovery
- ► Faster starting of sport activity "same sport same level"







With reference to the experience we made, it should be useful if shock-wave therapy will be officially introduced into the Physical Therapy Medicine, becoming a therapeutic modality of reference.





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